

TELLS OF FINDING GIRL'S PAJAMAS IN HER HUSBY'S GRIP

Notes to "Dearest Jack" and "Honey Boy" in Dr. Leighton's Pockets, Wife Says.

COLLAPSES ON STAND.

Physician Flirted With Cigarette-Smoking Girl on Train, Spouse Asserts.

It was not the love letters in feminine hand, addressed to "Honey Boy" and "My Dearest Jack," which Mrs. Margaret D. Leighton found in the pockets of her husband, Dr. John A. Leighton, a member of N. Y. Athletic Club, that caused her the keenest grief and led to their separation after two years of married life.

It was what she found in his little brown grip, she told Supreme Court Justice Erlanger to-day, that sent her from her home choking with grief. In the grip, neatly folded, were two pairs of boudoir slippers, one pair of each for a woman, the other for a man.

"Time after time," sobbed Mrs. Leighton in court, "when the Doctor was on one of his sprees I gave him salt baths, bromidia and alcohol rubs."

Dr. Leighton is about 6 feet 2 inches tall, and by fellow members in the New York Athletic Club he is credited with having once knocked out Jim Corbett in an amateur exhibition in the club.

"Just two years after we were married," Mrs. Leighton continued, crying, "I was about to press his coat. In one pocket I found a check for a bag at the Pennsylvania Station. I sent for it. When I opened it out bulged a pair of woman's size blue silk pajamas, a pair of man's size blue pajamas, a pair of lady's slippers, a

pair of man's slippers and a needle and thread.

"My suspicions were confirmed many times after this discovery. Again, in pressing his clothes, I found letters written by a woman who signed herself 'Estelle.' They were addressed to 'Dearest Jack' and 'Honey Boy,' and spoke of how glad she was the Doctor had written her a sweet letter.

"I expressed my displeasure to Dr. Leighton's daughter, Lura" (Dr. Leighton has three daughters and two sons by a previous marriage), "but she just smiled and said 'that was nothing.' She told me she knew Estelle as Miss McElroy, of Suffern, N. Y. I immediately returned the letters to Miss McElroy, and when I told my husband about it he flew into a rage and cursed me. Later on he frequently left the house, saying he was going out to see one of his girls."

In spite of these discoveries, Mrs. Leighton said, she patched up her differences with her husband. But when the doctor returned from a three-day visit to Atlantic City in the spring of 1914, his wife said, she found in his pocket a hotel bill made out to "J. Duncan and wife." Another split ensued, and Mrs. Leighton went to a camp in the Adirondacks.

"On my way to the camp," the witness said, "I told the doctor's chauffeur I was Mrs. Leighton. He laughed at me and remarked, 'Oh, go on, you're not Mrs. Leighton. Why, the real Mrs. Leighton is up at the camp.'"

"Upon arriving at the camp the other Mrs. Leighton was not to be found. Later my husband came up. When we were returning to New York I noticed a young woman in the car smoking cigarettes behind a newspaper. As we were leaving the car the doctor suddenly told me he had left his watch behind and returned. I saw him walking up and down the aisle with the young lady, whom I later learned was Miss McElroy of Suffern."

Just before Mrs. Leighton completed her story the three daughters of Dr. Leighton arrived in the court and took seats beside their father. He kissed them and the slight brought a shriek from Mrs. Leighton and she collapsed on the witness stand. The trial was halted.

HOW FAR IS AN INSULT IN FITTING GIRLS' SHOES?

Chicago Judge Gives It Up, but Thinks There Should Be a Sliding Scale.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17.—The momentous question, "How far may a gentleman shoe clerk go in fitting a pair of high top shoes on a woman?" was still unsettled to-day after one perplexed salesman and two women customers took their case before a magistrate.

Mrs. Charles Trebes, thirty, accompanied by Miss Mary Coy, twenty, was exchanging a pair of high top shoes in the shop of Isadore Feldheim, fifty, when suddenly boxes, footloose and shoes began to fill the air.

"He was insulting," said Mrs. Trebes to the court later. "It was shocking the way he behaved."

"I was merely fitting on a pair of shoes," Feldheim said.

The judge thought there should be a sliding scale for exposure of a woman's silk stockings, depending on the kind of shoes. He dismissed the case.

KISS AND TELL.

Sued for breach of promise, a resourceful Boston minister has produced five college students, all of whom testify to having kissed the fair plaintiff.

NURSE LEAVES BELLEVUE TO GO TO THE FRONT

Miss Hyland Will Serve With Harvard Unit in British Hospital Service.

Miss Irene Hyland, dietitian at Bellevue Hospital for six years, has been granted indefinite leave by the trustees and sails for England on the Cunarder Andania, to serve with the Harvard University Medical School Unit in the British Army Hospital Service. She is the first woman dietitian to volunteer for the Army Hospital Service abroad.

Miss Hyland is from Toronto, where she took her degree of B. A. in Toronto University in 1908. She has volunteered her services on several occasions within the past two years but this is the first time she has had an opportunity to serve in the field.

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Work of Woman in Sing Sing Kitchen Gives Prisoners Better Food at No Higher Cost

Dr. Emily C. Seaman, Expert in Physiological Chemistry, Has Worked Wonders in the Institutional Food.

Man Abolished the Lockstep, but This Woman, by Voluntary Work and Executive Ability, Has Abolished the Lockstep Diet.

By Nikola Greeley-Smith.

To a man in prison life has but one meaning—food; and time but three values—breakfast, dinner and supper.

Yet so scant is the food allowed to men in prison, so poorly is it cooked, so badly is it served, so deadly is the monotony of prison fare, that many convicts find the meal hour the most disheartening of the twenty-four.

New York State allows 14 cents a day to provide three meals for its involuntary guests. You must know that 14 cents, no matter how well expended, cannot do more than provide bare sustenance. Yet at Sing Sing Prison, until three months ago, there was always so much food left over from the mess hall that it sufficed to feed the prison pigs. Sing Sing had no need of pigs. They were kept mainly to eat the prison food, which was so bad the men could not eat it, pigs being notoriously less choice in their appetites than men—even despairing men.

Two Wardens—Osborne and Kirchwey—have instituted many important reforms in Sing Sing, but it remained for a woman to tackle and to solve a problem which had baffled the reform Wardens. It was left for a woman to find the way to give the prisoners of Sing Sing a balanced and nourishing diet without calling upon the State to pay more than 14 cents per day per prisoner.

This woman is Dr. Emily C. Seaman, head of the Department of Physiological Chemistry in Teachers' College. Last February Dr. Seaman asked Warden Kirchwey of Sing Sing if he would permit her to make a study of the prison fare and to institute such changes in it as would make it more palatable to the prisoners and less nourishing to the pigs. The consent and co-operation of the Mutual Welfare League, the prisoners' association, was obtained, and a food committee of two convicts was appointed to advise with Dr. Seaman.

While sentimentalists have practiced of sending white carnations to Sing Sing for Mothers' Day so that every convict might wear a floral reminder of the woman who bore him, Dr. Seaman was bringing to a prison a more practical and comprehensive reminder of mother, for she was supplying to each hardened and cynical man a cut and supervision which he had not known since childhood, perhaps not then. She was exercising manly tenderness and solicitude in terms of food, the only terms these men were certain to understand.

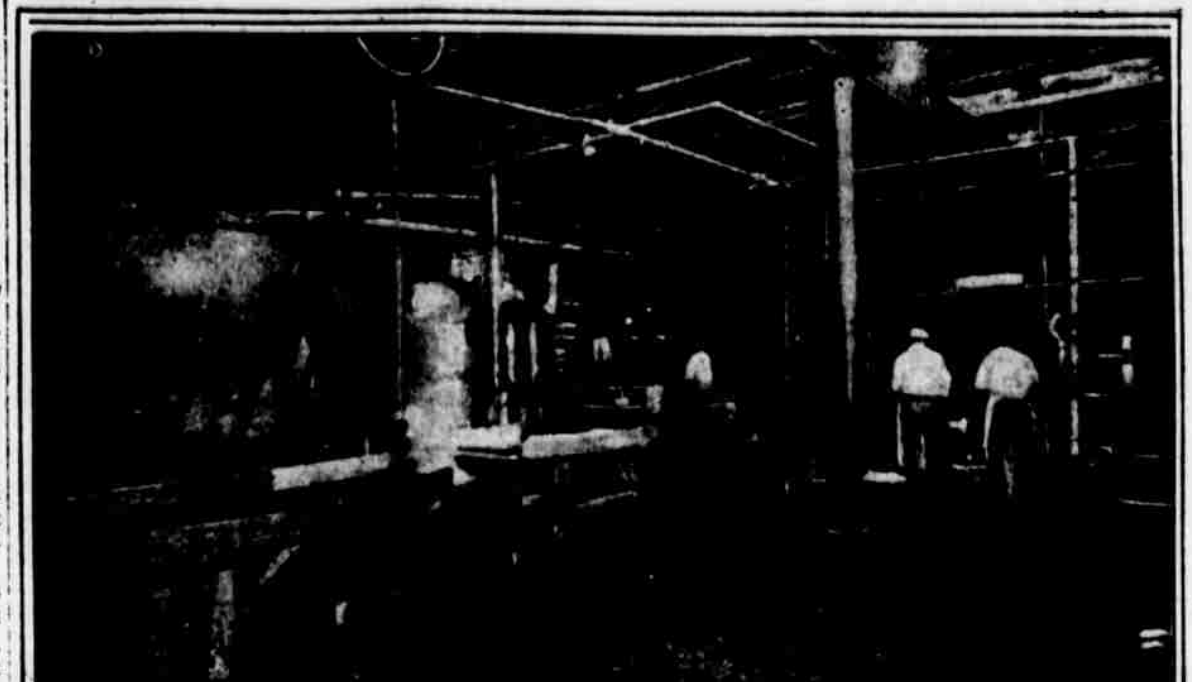
As soon as this arrangement was made, Dr. Seaman went to Sing Sing, and after looking the place over, she almost threw up her self-imposed job. Her offer had been prompted by interest in prison work, and though she still goes up to Sing Sing every Saturday and expects to do so indefinitely, her work is entirely voluntarily and is not paid.

"Having started it, I just can't let it drop," she told me yesterday afternoon.

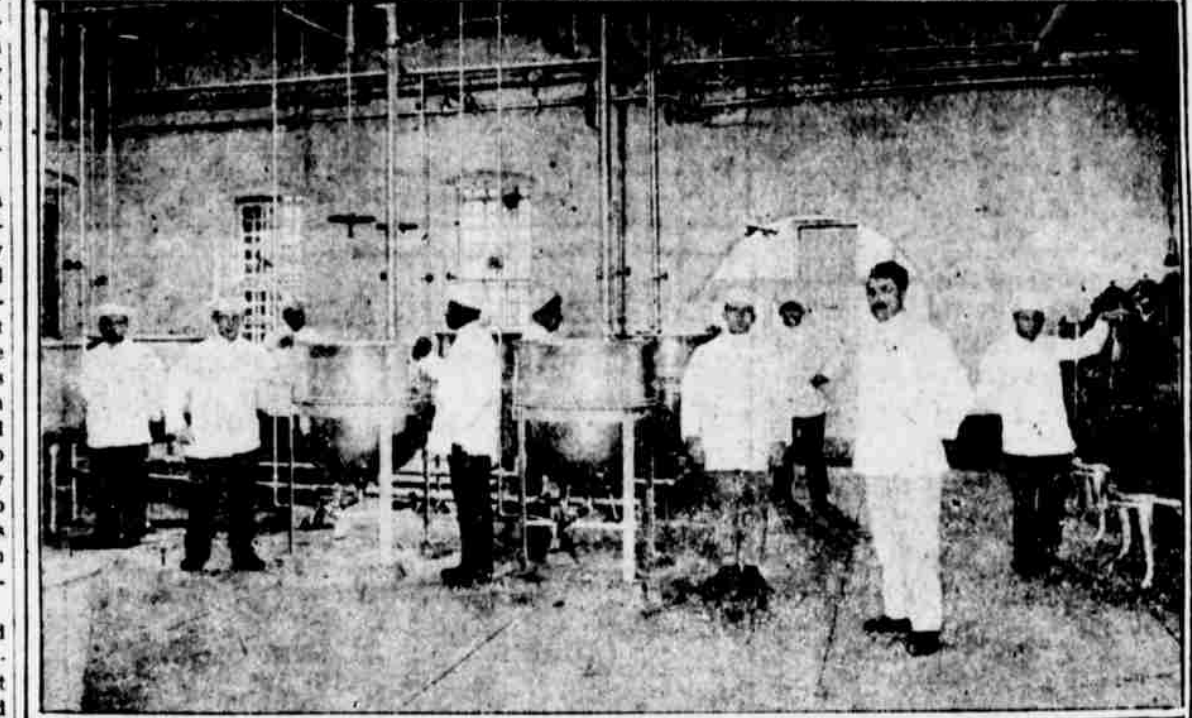
Now, what has Dr. Seaman done in these three months of voluntary service? What has she proved about the help women can give the State in solving its problems? The best way to answer these questions is to tell what she found.

The old kitchen at Sing Sing was dark and damp," Dr. Seaman said. "Water stood on the floor and men could not work there without wearing rubber soled shoes. There were diseased men acting as cooks; the cooking apparatus was filthy; the time in which food was served to the prisoners was filthy. After studying that kitchen thoroughly, I decided there was but one thing to do with it. I abolished it, or, rather, I started a new kitchen, and the whole space will be utilized to give the prisoners more bathing facilities. The new kitchen is painted white, the cooks wear white. There is not a diseased man allowed anywhere near it. In the dining room we are painting the tables white, and we have substituted crockery for tin dishes. Pitchers of water are allowed on the tables and each man has a water glass, an innovation.

"Baskets of bread are placed on each table, and no man is allowed how much bread is saved by simply putting it on the table and letting the men help themselves as they want it. Under the old arrangement each man had to take what bread he



THE KITCHEN OF SING SING PRISON—AS IT FORMERLY LOOKED



THE KITCHEN—AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY

wanted at the beginning of the meal, and fearing not to have enough, many grabbed too much and the bread was wasted. Just this little change saved the prison fifty-two barrels of flour in one month. Another saving I made was by the introduction of a potato peeler. By this one device we saved 207 bushels in a month.

"But most important of all, of course, is the improvement in the prison diet. On 14 cents a day, I could not do very much—the allowance should be at least 16 cents. But I found that by providing a more balanced diet, even with the scanty allowance at my disposal, the men were actually getting nourishment enough about 3,000 calories, to be technical.

"I found that the cooks of Sing Sing knew only one process of cooking—stewing. The kitchen had only one stove. Everything was stewed. And no onions were used in the meat stews. The first thing I did was to introduce the baking and roasting of meat. I bought meat by the carcass instead of by the pound, and that enabled us to give the prisoners roast beef and mutton for Sunday dinner at no additional expense.

"I did not increase the meat allowance; indeed, I diminished it slightly by not serving meat three times a day. I found the prisoners were not getting vegetables enough for a balanced diet. They were getting no fruit. I introduced more vegetables and introduced dried fruit into the menu. Four times a week the men have hash or fish balls for breakfast. They have cereal and syrup with it. I should give them more sugar and they should have butter occasionally. I could give them sugar and butter on an allowance of 16 cents per prisoner. On 14 cents this is impossible.

"An interesting tribute to the new diet," Dr. Seaman told me, "is that under the old regime there were many prisoners who never changed the mess hall. They had their meals sent to them from outside restaurants or by their families. Last December the average daily expenditure at the prison meals was 2,746. And the population of the prison was practically the same in those months.

"To test the value of the diet I had what I called the weighing squad, two groups of thirty men each, who were weighed at the beginning and at the end of February. One of these groups was composed of men doing ordinary work around the prison, and their weight under the new diet increased on an average of one and one-quarter pounds. The second squad were men doing outside work. They received the extra ration and gained one pound and three-quarters in four weeks.

"In starting the experiment, I was very much handicapped by the fact that my food regulations were arbitrarily laid down at Albany. But the new Superintendent of Prisons, Mr. Carter, has shown great interest in the work and has rendered every possible assistance. He lets me have anything that the money at my disposal will buy.

"The value of the experiment at Sing Sing is that it shows the advantage of having trained supervision over the diet of prisoners and may result in diet reforms elsewhere. I made a report on my work before the meeting of the Chemical Association at Urbana, Ill. (the University of Illinois), and while I dislike being made prominent in any way, I feel that the publicity given to the experiment may help the work of prison reform.

FIGHT IN SENATE ON NITRATE PLANT PLAN IN ARMY BILL

Hendrick of Georgia Leads Attack—Provision Dangerous, Socialistic and Paternal.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Attack on the provision for a government nitrate plant incorporated in the army bill delayed adoption of the conference report to-day in the Senate. Senator Hendrick of Georgia led in the attack characterizing the provision as dangerous, socialistic and paternal.

The debate was broadened out by Senator Lodge denouncing the reduction in the Senate provision for the size of the regular army.

"With not a soldier left on the Atlantic coast from Maine to Fortress Monroe—to-day they are taking the coast artillery—and the Pacific coast in the same condition—all to take care of the little trouble in Mexico," said Senator Lodge. "It seems to be incredible that either branch of Congress should be willing to put \$20,000,000 into a nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals or some other place, and not be willing to give the country soldiers enough for its immediate defense against troubles as trivial as confront us on the border. I do not believe our conference could have gotten more. I am thankful for what they did get, but I don't want Senators here to be under the delusion that they have gotten what they should have for their country."

Senator Nowlands suggested the advisability of refusing to accept the conference report.

"I am not willing to run the risk of losing what little we have gained in this bill," responded Senator Lodge. "I think it was the original plan of those in the House to do absolutely nothing."

Schneider of Michigan declared a current report that the War Department had advanced information of the raid at Columbus, N. M., and had not taken proper steps to prevent it should be investigated.

MORTON DRIVES IN RAIN ON HIS 93D BIRTHDAY

Former Governor and Vice President Goes to Country Home at Kinnelburg To-Day.

Having spent his birthday taking to drives in the rain, Levi P. Morton to-day began his ninety-third year and his summer vacation by forsaking his town house, at No. 400 Park Avenue, for his country home, Kinnelburg, at Kinnelburg.

Mr. Morton went to bed last night promptly at 8 o'clock, as is his custom. He said he had had a very happy birthday, and was feeling like a two-year-old.

Mr. Morton was born in Shoreham, Vt., May 16, 1824. From 1851 to 1853 he was Minister to France; Vice President of the United States from 1889 to 1893, and Governor of New York for one term beginning Jan. 1, 1895.

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QUEEN OF ITALY ON TRAIN SHELLED BY RAIDERS IN AIR

Austrian Bombs Missed Target, But Broke Telegraph Wires Along Track.

ROME, May 17.—Queen Helena and the Princesses Jolanda and Mafalda had a narrow escape in the attack by Austrian air raiders on the train in which they were travelling on Monday last to Venice on their way to Rome. Bombs dropped by the aviators struck directly on the line of the railroad over which they were passing.

King Victor Emmanuel accompanied Queen Helena and the children of the royal household in a motorcar to the station. The train was pursued by Austrian aeroplanes, whose occupants had evidently been informed of the presence of the royal personages.

Both the train and the railway line itself being in complete darkness, the aeroplanes missed their target, although bombs exploded so near that they broke telegraph wires along the line.

Meanwhile the searchlights of Italian anti-aircraft batteries discovered the raiders who abandoned the chase.

Although the Padua station lights had been darkened, the population made an enthusiastic demonstration on its arrival, the queen and princesses appearing at the windows of the railway carriage in response, smiling and showing no signs of agitation over their experience.

BRYAN NOT A DELEGATE.

Denies He Will Go to St. Louis as Alternate From Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 17.—William Jennings Bryan is not going to the Democratic National Convention as an alternate delegate from Nebraska, according to an announcement made by him to-day. Neither is Charles W. Bryan, defeated candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Nebraska, planning to run independently. Mr. Bryan's statement was made, he explained, to "correct the deliberate and malicious misrepresentations of corporate-controlled papers."

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